Rail Shipments

Rail Waybill Data, 1988-1992

Abstract

This database contains public-use, aggregate, non-confidential rail shipment data such as origin and destination points, type of commodity, number of cars, tons, revenue, length of haul, participating railroads, and interchange locations. The data are based on the Carload Waybill Sample, which is a proprietary sample of freight waybills that were submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission (now the Surface Transportation Board) by Class I Railroads.

Source of Data

Class I Railroads.

Attributes

Geographic Coverage of Data: U.S. Class I

Railroads

Time Span of Data Source: 1988-1992

First Developed: 1994 Media: CD-ROM

Sponsoring Organization

U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics

Availability

CD-ROM: DOT/Bureau of Transportation Statistics, 400 7th Street, SW, Room 3430, Washington, DC 20590; (202) 366-3282;

Fax: (202) 366-3640.

Internet: www.bts.gov

Contact for Additional Information

Staff

DOT/BTS, K-10

(202) 366-3282, Fax: (202) 366-3640

E-mail: info@bts.gov

Rail Shipments From and To Delaware, 1994 *

Originated within Delaware: major commodities shipped by rail, ranked by weight			
Commodity	Tonnage	Percent of state total	
Chemicals	668,020	48	
Transportation equipment	313,480	23	
Nonmetallic minerals	122,560	9	
Farm products	91,612	7	
Petroleum or coal products	76,160	6	

Terminated within Delaware: major commodities shipped by rail, ranked by weight			
Commodity	Tonnage	Percent of state total	
Coal	2,078,949	39	
Chemicals	1,019,152	19	
Farm products	635,356	12	
Transportation equipment	455,600	9	
Food products	325,020	6	

^{*}The five largest (by tonnage terminated and originated) of the 36 two-digit Standard Transportation Commodity Code groupings, and the percentage that commodity represents of all tonnage handled within the state.

SOURCE: Rail Waybill Data, compiled by the DOT Surface Transportation Board (formerly part of the Interstate Commerce Commission) and the DOT Federal Railroad Administration (Washington, DC: 1996).